MR. CLEVELAND ABOUT TO EXTEND THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Employes of Internal Revenue Collectors to Be Protected from Summary Dismissal.

### REPORT OF THE TREASURER

MR. MORGAN'S STATEMENT FOR THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

Proposals for About \$75,000,000 Worth of Bonds-A New York Combine-The Premium on Gold.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 .- The appointment clerk of the Treasury Department has detailed an extra force of clerks to assist in the immediate preparation of a list of all the employes in the internal revenue service. The President's order placing the internal revenue offices under the civil-service is expected shortly. Many internal revenue collectors are complaining at the suddenness with which this new departure of the President has been sprung upon them, as many of them had intended making removals, either of Republicans who had not yet been dismissed, or of Democrats who had not done their full duty at the last election. There was no order prohibiting the employes of the internal revenue service from actively working in the campaign. The results of the election show that many of them were laggards in the field, and there would have been wholesale decapitations had not the action of the President intervened. Mr. Miller, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has been requested by the President not to permit any more changes in his department except for grave reasons. Mr. Carlisle is now having a list prepared of the force in each collector's office to be held for comparison with the official lists which various collectors will send in to the Civil-service Commission when the President's order is promulgated. It may, therefore, be of interest to print

Sixth Indiana district-Gaugers: Richard N. Papet, Charles Leibecke, James M. Stog-hill, Jacob W. Hollenbeck, Joseph J. Given, John J. Tittle, Squire L. Major, Charles Goodman, Noah Mendenhall. Storekeepers: Henry B. O'Bryan, John C. Phillips, Jo-seph T. Brashear, Daniel Buckley, Frank A. Higins, Thomas Houston, John E. Baumer, James M. Turner, Michael George, Calvin P. Isley, James W. White, Henry B. Sauers, David Z. Lewis, Dennis G. Nanning. Storekeepers and gaugers: William F. Ewing. Denton Bass. Henry Stenge. ing. Denton Bass, Henry Stenge, us D. Lewis. Office force: John L. Bracken, Louis Federman, jr., George P. Shoemaker and M. O. Sullivan, deputie William D. Welsh, clerk; John P. Schiltge William J. Zacharis, Amos R. Woods, M. F. Pierce and William H. Harkins, division es; Patrick J. Ryan, John P. Frenz, s Reece, Thomas F. McDowell, J. E. Neff and W. W. Hans, stamp deputies. Seventh Indiana district—Gaugers: John C. Fares, Angus S. Wills, Thomas A. Ander-sen, John M. Manson, Michael O'Laughlin, Stephen D. Brown, Tilgman H. Bryant, Charles S. Eiteljorg, Matthew M. Fitzwil-liam, Thomas C. Williams, Louis Kalber, Daniel Lynch. Storekeepers: Isaac N. Adams, James N. Hain, Michael J. Kennedy, Charles Hunt, Terence Carroll, Charles Weidel, Thomas Bledsoe. Storekeepers and gaugers: Lysander P. Mills, Jacob Herrmann, Peter Werner, John D. Moorehead. Office force: G. E. Lindermann, Samuel C. Ralph B. Robinson, clerk; James M. Hosdins, jr., John Burke and James H. Smith division deputies; George L. Dixon, Louis H. Dixon, Charles H. Ball and Miss M. Cotton, stamp deputies.

the list of officials in the present employ of

the two collectors of internal revenue in In-

diana. The lists follow:

### TREASURER'S REPORT. Revenues, Expenses, Gold Reserve.

Ronds and Retirement of Notes. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.-The Treasurer of the United States, H. D. Morgan, has submitted to Secretary Carlisle the annual report of the operations and condition of the treasury.

The net ordinary revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, cents omitted, were \$297,722,019, a decrease of \$88,097,609, as compared with the year before. The net ordinary expenditures were \$367,525,279, a decrease of \$15,952,674. Including the public debi, the total receipts on all accounts were \$724,006,538 and the expenditures \$698,908,552. At the close of business on June 30, 1893, there stood on the books of the department charged to the treasury a balance of \$738 .-457,555. Adding to this the receipts on all accounts gives \$1,462,474,093 as the total to be accounted for, and, deducting the expenditures, leaves a balance of \$763,565,540 on June 30, 1894. In addition to these balances. however, there were other liabilities, arising from the postal revenues, from disbursing officers, and from other sources, which brought the total to \$776,041,808 at the former date, and to \$804,854,753 at the latter. After setting aside the amounts treated as unavailable, the principal of which are the deposits made with the States under the law of 1826, there remained the sum of \$746,538,655 in 1893, and the sum of \$775,310,559 in 1894, represented by live assets in the several offices of the treasury and mint, together with deposits in national banks. Of these balances the sums of \$584,593,920 and \$616,155,820, respectively, were on deposit for the redemption of outstanding certificates and treasury notes, leaving \$161,994,735 and \$159,154,739 as the balances on account of the general fund.

The Treasurer remarks that the impairment of the gold reserve, rendering necessary the issue of bonds in February, was caused chiefly by the depletion of the treasury resulting from insufficient revenue. Even when the supply of paper had become so reduced that the treasury was obliged to pay out large sums of gold in the ordinary disbursements, the coin was freely returned in the revenues. The proceeds of this loan were \$58,680,000 in gold coin and certificates, but during the month of February there were redeemed \$19,200,000 of notes in gold, presumably to meet sub-scriptions to the loan, so that the net gold proceeds were about \$39,500,000. This, tother with a gain of \$1,500,000 in gold from ordinary sources brought up the reserve during the month, from \$65,000,000 to \$106,-500,000, while the net assets of the treasury, with an excess of \$7,000,000 of expenditures with an excess of \$7,000,000 of expenditures over receipts for the month, increased from \$125,000,000 to \$177,000,000. During the succeeding months, till the end of the first week in August, the reserve was affected by deficient revenues and withdrawals of gold for export, the movement abroad having been stimulated by the necessity which the treasury was under of furnishing to exporters new full weight, after the supply of old pieces had become exhausted. The lowest point touched by the reserve was \$2,189,500 on Aug. 7, 1894.

Prior to July, 1892, the gold was but little affected by withdrawals of coin, there never having been any considerable de-

never having been any considerable de-mand for the redemption of notes. Even when gold exports were heavy the metal was furnished by bankers from their vaults or was obtained from the treasury for gold certificates, of course, without impairment to the reserve. During the last two years, however, the treasury has been called upon to furnish nearly the whole of the requirements for exportation and there have recently been considerable withdrawals for other uses. To the end of September last the total redemptions of United States notes in gold since the resumpion of specie payments were \$181,300,notes in gold from their first issue were

The two important events of the year af-fecting the condition of the public debt were the issue of \$50,000,000 of 5-per-cent. onds to replenish the gold reserve and the bonds to replenish the gold reserve and the steppage of the purchase of silver builion by the issue of treasury notes.

With reference to the retirement of treasury notes the Treasurer says that prior to August, 1893, the treasury had been able to provide for the redemption of treasury notes in silver dollars out of the holdings

of free silver, so that there had not been, up to that time, any impairment of the total amount of the silver fund accumutotal amount of the silver fund accumulated under the act. On the 3d of that month, however, the silver dollars and bullion in the treasury had become reduced to the amount required by law to be retained for the payment of outstanding treasury notes and certificates, and the demand for the redemption of notes continuing in consequence of the scarcity of small denominations of currency, it became necessary to draw upon the dollars coined especially for that purpose. The silver fund being thus impaired, the notes so redeemed were canceled in order to preserve the required equality between the silver in the treasury and the notes outstanding. The total amount of the notes retired in this way, up to Oct. 31, was \$4.790,434.

The amount of new issues of United

The amount of new issues of United States paper currency put into circulation during the year was \$350,959,190, having been exceeded but once, in 1892. The amount of worn and mutilated notes redeemed was \$319,002,290. This also has been exceeded but once, in 1893. The total paper circulation reached its highest point in May last, when it stood at \$1,175,000,000. Since then there has been a slight contraction, caused chiefly by the gradual redemption and retirement of gold certificates, the issue of which was suspended, as the law requires, when the gold reserve of the treasury fell below \$100,000,000.

The management of the Columbian Exposition baving finally declined to defray the expenses of recoining the Columbian half dollars which have found their way into the treasury, they have been offered to the public at par in exchange for gold or gold certificates, and a considerable sum of them have been distributed in that manner. The Isabella quarters in the treasury are retained for the requisition of the board of lady managers of the exposition. The amount of counterfeit silver coins and fractional currency detected at the offices of the treasury during the year was \$10.500, an increase of \$900 over the year

Under the provisions of the last Indian appropriation act the face value of certain defaulted State bonds and stocks formerly belonging to the Indian trust fund has been belonging to the Indian trust fund has been placed upon the books of the treasury to the credit of several tribes, to draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the bonds and stocks have become the property of the United States. There was an increase during the year of \$1,522,250 in the face value of the bonds held on account of the sinking funds of the Pacific railroads, which amounted on June 30 to \$18,-

Notwithstanding a change in the regulations, whereby senders of national bank notes for redemption were required to bear the charges for transportation, the redemptions were the heaviest since 1886, amounting to \$105,000.000, or more than half of the average circulation.

MAY REACH 875,000,000. Bids for Bonds Will Far Exceed the

Proposed Issue. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 .- The only withdrawal of gold to-day from the subtreasury at New York was \$50,000 by Charles Hathaway & Co., making the total withdrawal since Nov. 13, \$4,300,000. There is no longer any doubt that the bids for the new issue of bonds will far exceed the amount to be sold. Indeed, the indications are that the bids already received more than cover \$50, 000,000, and that the large bids expected tomerrow from New York and other near by cities will raise the total to nearly \$75,000. 000. According to official figures the price to be paid next Saturday on the five-per-cent. bonds, so as to realize 3 per cent., is \$116,008 in addition to the interest reckoned from Nov. 1 to the date of payment.

The Premium on Gold. NEW YORK, Nov. 22 .- The attempt create an impression that the sale of gold at a small premium has some significance has not borne fruit in Wall street. A reporter talked with all the leading bullion brokers of the city to-day and they united in declaring that no importance is to be attached to the fact that some small sales of gold have been made at a trifling premlum. The facts in the case are less than \$100,000 in all have been sold and premium paid in no case reached one-quarter of 1 per cent. The gold was purchased by individuals who desired to make small subscriptions for the new government onds, and who either did not care to take the trouble to go through the form necessary to secure the gold at the subtreasury or who thought that it might possibly les sen their chances to obtain the bonds they took the specie from the treasury. Members of the firms of Handy & Harman, Zimmerman & Forshay and Nesslage, Colgate & Co. agree in saying that it wa not unusual to buy gold at a premium one-eighth to one-quarter, and even half of 1 per cent, to supply an immediate want, and no notice would ordinarily be taken of such a transaction. It is only in connec tion with the government bond issue and the question of increasing the gold reserve that the matter is used as a subject of public interest, and only those who do not understand the situation give it a sec ond thought. They say further that there are no indications of a flurry in gold, and that gold is not at a premium in this city in any sense of the word, as all the yellow netal required can be obtained through the banks in the regular order of business There are times when to meet a very urgen mand for a large sum of money eith of currency or specie a premium is pa-for the accommodation, and in the preser nstance it was gold that was wanted quick y and a trifling profit was charged in the

Teller's View Regarding Bonds. DENVER, Col., Nov. 22.-Senator Teller has started for Washington. Before his departure he said regarding the new bond issue: "In my opinion it is foolish to suppose that the issue of bonds tends to keep a large reserve of gold in the treasury, as the bonds are purchased with gold that has een withdrawn from the treasury a few days previously. If Mr. Cieveland would address himself to secure the proper amount of revenue to meet governmental expenses he would be doing something. I don't be lieve there is any system of finance that can bring general prosperity to the country that does not include the free use of silver with gold at the present ratio of 16 to or at the French ratio of 15½ to 1. I be-lieve further that the political party that will insure a return of that system will be the successful party in American politics.

"Combine" of .ankers. NEW YORK, Nov. 22 .- President Stewart, of the United States Trust Company, announces that subscriptions to the full amount of the new gold loan will be made by banks and other financial institutions of this city. The bid will not be made by syndicate. Each institution will bid for certain amount, but the bids, however, wil be at the same prices, the figures of which are withheld. The aggregate of the sub scriptions from this city win therefore considerably exceed the \$50,000,000. The ne-gotiations which have led up to this result have only just been concluded. It is stated by the Bank of Commerce that that bank is ready to accommodate its customers with all the gold they require for the nev

CHIEF HAZEN'S REPORT.

Arrests of Counterfeiters in a Year-New Source of Danger. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.-William P. Hazen, chief of the secret service of the Treasury Department, in his annual report shows that during the year the total number of arrests made was 672, nearly all of which were for violations of the statutes relating to counterfeiting United States money. Of those arrested about 300 were either convicted or pleaded guilty, 129 are now awaiting the action of grand juries. The fines collected amounted to \$5,967. The amount of altered or counterfeit notes captured during the year was \$21,300; coins, \$10,756. There were also captured 134 plates from which counterfeit notes had been printed, 33 dies, 156 molds and a large quantity of miscellaneous matter, consisting o tools, melting pots, etc.
Chief Hazen states that the events of the last year furnished evidence of great ac-tivity among counterfeiters, the number of arrests reported for counterfeiting both notes and coins largely exceeding that of any previous year in the history of the service. In commenting upon the large number of counterfeit notes discovered Chief Hazen says: "The art of photolithography, although seemingly in its infancy has made it comparatively easy to fancy, has made it comparatively easy to imitate the most skilfully-engraved de-signs of our notes, so that the danger from this source is not only very grave, but in-creasing, and to meet these conditions the designs and execution of government notes should be such as would make their repro-duction most difficult. One safeguard still remaining, however, is the secret processes of making distinctive paper. Coin counter felters are more numerous than formerly and more then the usual number of ar captures of material has been This branch of counterfeiting. owever, is more serious in its results to be community than that of making spuri-is notes, and much less difficult of detection. No evidence of advancement in the art of manufacturing counterfeit coin has been shown. Of the numerous counterfeits

The figures show a decided increase the receipt of altered notes during the fiscal year. The arrest of persons charged with altering and passing notes are largely in excess of any previous year, and is due to the promptness of the agents of this serv-ice in thoroughly investigating all cases re-

ported to them. An Unfortunate Torpedo Boat. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 .- The unfortunate little torpedo boat Ericsson has added another to the growing list of untoward accidents which have prevented her from completing a successful trial. A telegram received at the Navy Department from Commodore Selfridge, president of the trial board, states that a trial was begun this morning at New London. The weather conditions were perfect and the topedo boat was skimming along at a 23-knot gait pre-paratory to rushing over the line, when one of the air pumps broke down, ending the trial abruptly. This new source of delay is extremely annoying to the Navy Depart-ment, which has been at considerable trouble and expense in preparing for the trials that were never completed, but they have the consolation of reflecting that certain British war ships were subjected to trials lasting more than a year before they succeeded in meeting contract requirements, while success has almost invariably attended the first formal efforts of our naval ship builders.

No More Free Gold Fish. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.-Citizens who apply to the Fish Commission for gold fish will be doomed to disappointment in the future. The commission has found it necessary to curtail the generous and gratuitous distribution of these fish, which has come during the past years to be a large part of the institution. In the future fish will be furnished only to State commissions to parks and for public uses generally, and will not be given to private applicants. This step has been forced upon the commission by the steady increase of the demand for gold fish, which has grown until t overtaxes the forces of the bureau and interferes with more important work. There is no special law authorizing or compelling the commission to handle gold fish. The custom of giving them away has grown from small beginnings some ten years ago until during the past five seasons the annual output has amounted to about 20,000

Indian Police Poorly Paid. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.-J. W. Ellis lieutenant of Indian police in Indian Territory, has written a letter to Secretary Smith, in which he points out the difficulties that are encountered in checking the Cook gang and other bands of desperadoes. He says that the deputy marshals and Indian police are not well enough paid to hunt down desperadoes. The Indian police gets \$15 per month, and cannot afford to pay traveling and other expense out of that amount in pursuit of robbers. He com-plains that rewards are offered for desperadoes but not paid if they are brought in He suggests that the Indian police be paid \$50 per month and expenses. Goo men, he says, could then be obtained and placed under the direction of the Indian agent, who would soon rid the Territory of desperadoes. He says the Cook gang is composed of two or three negroes and fif

Trimmed, but Not Docked. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.-The Humane Society of Washington has investigated reports that the horses of the White House stables have undergone the process of tail docking and have found them to be untrue. Mr. A. S. Pratt, president of the Washington society, received a telegram to-day from President Haynes, of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals calling attention to the matter and asking him to take action. An agent of the local society went through the White House stables and found the tails of the carriage horses had recently been trimme but the flesh had not been cut at all. From the trimming the impression was probably given that the tails had been docked. The keeper of the stables informed the agent that President Cleveland was opposed to docking as being cruel and unnecessary.

The President's Sore Foot. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.-President Cleveland has not been at the White House since last Friday, when he attended the Cabinet meeting and received the delegates to the agricultural experimental station convention. Since then he has remained at Woodley, denying himself all callers except members of his Cabinet. This is part-ly accounted for by the necessity he is under of completing, without interference, his annual message to Congress before Dec. 3, out it is also true that he is suffering coniderable pain from the injury suffered by training the tendons of one foot, which reason of an attack of gout. It is stated that beyond this temporary eilment the President enjoys his usual health.

Brice and the "Pop-Gun" Bills. NEW YORK, Nov. 22 .- Senator Brice, o Ohio, would not talk to-day about the statement published in a morning paper to the effect that at a conference between Senators Gorman, Jones of Arkansas, Butler of South Carolina and himself, yesterday, it had been decided to oppose the passage of the so-called populn tariff bills at the next session of Congress. Senator Brice would only say that there was nothing unusual in a party of senatorial friends who spending an hour or two together to talk over senatorial or other affairs.

Ready for Ratification. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.-There is good reason to believe that Secretary Gresham and Minister Kurino this afternoon added he finishing touches to the new treaty be tween the United States and Japan, and that the document now awaits only the ratification of the Senate and the Japanese government, the latter being almost beyond question. The new treaty abolishes, after about five years, the system of consular jurisdiction, which has been so ob noxious to Japan, and also treats of commerce and trade relations.

Appeal of Senate Witnesses Granted. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 .- The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia today granted the motion of counsel for Messrs. Chapman and McCartney, the indicted recalcitrant Sugar Trust investigation witnesses, for an appeal from the rethey are liable to punishment for refusing to answer questions put by the Senate com-mittee. The date for hearing arguments or the appeal has not yet been fixed,

Operating a Lottery. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.-Assistant Attorney-general Thomas, of the Postoffice Department, has been informed that the United States Court in Atlanta, Ga., has sustained the Postmaster-general in excluding from the mails matters of the Equitable Loan and Security Company. It is held that the company is operating a lottery.

General Notes. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.-Busts of Vice President Stevenson, George M. Dallas and Elbridge Gerry have been placed in the vice presidential niche in the Senate gallery. The Aaron Burr statue has been placed in one of the gallery corridors, preparatory to transferring it to its permanent quarters inside the Senate chamber. The Department of State has received the official notice from Minister Risley, at

Copenhagen, of the promulgation of the de-cree absolutely prohibiting the importation into Denmark of American cattle and Fourth-class postmasters have been appointed in Indiana as follows: Big Spring, Boone county, W. J. Richardson, vice J. J. Pittman, resigned, Red Bridge, Wabash county, Gideon Rosa, vice W. T. Webb, re-

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fif'y years by millions of mothers for their children while teething. with perfect success. It soothes the child softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

\$1.50-Louisville and Return-\$1.50. Sunday, Nov. 25, via Pennsylvania line lickets good on special train leaving Inlianapolis at 7 a. m. and returning on special train leaving Louisville at 6:10 p. m. The usual winter chorus has commenced

Cough, cough, cough, is the order of the day. Can't this thing be stopped? It can, All that is needed to cure the husky throats and restore the sore lungs to healt and soundness is Hale's Honey of Hore-hound and Tar, procurable of all druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one of the silver coins which have appeared | minute

HOW THE LAWYER BECAME , IN-VOLVED IN THE HOLMES SWINDLE.

Employed by Mrs. Pitsel to Look After the Collection of \$10,000 Insurance on Her Husband's Life.

GIVEN \$2,500 FOR HIS WORK

BODY OF THE ALLEGED PITZEL IDENTIFIED BY HIS DAUGHTER.

Miss Durkee's Relations with the Arch Conspirator-Inspector Gary's Visit to Indianapolis.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.-Jeptha D Howe, the young St. Louis lawyer, who, in connection with H. H. Holmes, charged with defrauding a local insurance company out of \$10,000, reached Philadelphia at noon to-day from Washington, where he stopped over on his way from St. Louis yesterday. He was met at the depot by Marshal F. McDonald, of St. Louis, who is the law partner of young Howe's brother, and together they went to the office of Superintendent of Police Linden, where he surrendered himself. This afternoon Lawyer Howe gave out the

following statement in reference to his

connection with the Holmes-Pitzel affair: "Of course, there is much to be learned about this case every day, but I have very little to say in the matter at this time. This woman, Mrs. Pitzel, came to me and employed me as her attorney to look after this insurance claim. I took hold of the matter, and, first of all, I think I notified the agent of the insurance company in St. Louis, and he, I believe, entered into communication with the company here. I then found that they did all that business hrough their home office. I wrote to chief of police in Philadelphia, and, I think, also to the company or the coroner. It is my belief I wrote to the coroner first I heard from him, and I also heard from Chief of Police Linden. The first letter received from the coroner stated that the body was here, and that it must be identifled. The writer said that it was the body of B. F. Perry, and unless other identification was given the body would bear that name and be burled as such. I asked the widow how that was, and she said her husband had been going under the assumed name of Perry on account of some trouble he had had. I told her that would have to be made clear before she could get the money. She showed me a number of letters which she had received from this Perry, and which seemed to prove reasonably enough that they were from her husband, inasmuch as they spoke of the children and of family matters, one reference being to one of the children stepping on his thumb and bruising and hurting it. She was positive that the man was her husband. I told her she would have to prepare to come on here with me, and that I had to come. Then, I believe, I got a letter from the coroner saying we must give positive identification marks, something by which we could prove that the body was Pitzel's.

IDENTIFIED BY THE CHILD. "I thereupon called the woman in and told her she must give me what indentineation marks she could that would assist the company in bringing out the identity of her husband and I read her the coroner's letter. She told me of these marks and I sent the information to the coroner and received information from him that they were not sufficient. I told the widow then that she must come on here and identify the body and that I would care for the child. She told me she did not have the money and I informed her that I was poor myself and that she would have to raise it. Finally she got the money from her grocer and when it was time to start I went for her. I found her sick in bed. I told her some one would have to go with me to identify the body and she said the little girl could do that. I objected to this at the time, but finally agreed to the proposition. I brought the little girl on here and the body was identified to the company's satisfaction and to mine. The company paid the money to me and I returned to St. Louis and got a receipt in full from my client, Mrs. Pitzel, for the amount of money and I gave her a receipt for my fee. The latter was \$2,500. That was the last I saw of her. I went to her house once afterwards and learned that she had left." Mr. Howe was asked what he had to say about his connection with Holmes in the matter. "I do not desire to say anything about that at this time," he replied,

"nor about several other matters with which my name has been connected." Lawyer McDonalu said, in an interview to-day: "This arch-conspirator H. H. Holmes or H. Morgan, the name he was known by in St. Louis, came to the office while I was absent in Colorado and proposed the case, saying that Mrs. Pitzel wanted some one to represent her. It was the first case the boy (young Howe) had ever been offered and he jumped right into it with all the ardor and enthusiasm of youth. He did not wait for us to return and the result was that this slick crook imposed upon him. My young friend may have been indiscreet, but he is no

Superintendent of Police Linden places implicit confidence in what Mr. McDonald says in reference to young Howe and is of the opinion that the latter has been misled by Holmes. Lawyer McDonald called on A. S. L. Shields to act as counsel for young Howe. The facts of the case were briefly stated and Mr. Shields agreed to take charge of the case.

After an interview in Superintendent Linden's office, between the Superintendent, Mr. McDonald, young Howe and President Fouse. Howe was taken up to the district attorney's office, where he remained urtil nearly 3 o'clock when he was taken into court. Howe's counsel made an argument in favor of admitting the prisoner to bail, asking that the figure be made as low as possible. Judge Bregy thought \$2,500 reasonable sum and placed the bail at that figure and the prisoner was released.

MISS DURKEE INTERVIEWED.

She Tells of Her Business Relations with the Swindler. OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 22.-Miss Kate Durkee, whose connection with Holmes, the insurance swindler, has been so widely heralded and who it was thought might have been murdered, is living in this city with her brother, the assstant auditor of the Burlington road. Miss Durkee says that she only knew Holmes through his wife, with whom she was intimate in her childhood. She had visited Mrs. Holmes frequently in Chicago, and during one of her visits the real esatate deal, which brought her into prominence, was enacted. This was about four years ago. Holmes asked Miss Durkee as a favor to allow him to transfer his city property to her. He said that as he was situated at the time it would be a great convenience. Miss Durkee consented without asking questions. He explained at the time that it was only a matter of form, and, being ignorant of business affairs, she accepted his state-ment as being true. The property was deeded to her and she never had the deed recorded. Some time afterward Holmes came to her and requested her to have him appointed as her administrator, so that he could handle the property as he wanted to. She did so, and at his request deeded the property to a man in Chicago

named Campbell, has she does not know who he is or what was his occupation. After this Holmes sent her some stock in some enterprise in which he was interested asking her to keep it for him awhile. In the latter part of May, or the first of June, the latter part of May, or the first of June, 1892, Holmes and several other persons came to Omaha to take her deposition regarding the property. Each of them was represented by lawyers, also from Chicago, and one of them explained at the time that they had been of the opinion that she was a mythical person. The reason of their coming here was a suit brought against Holmes by some drug company in Chicago, to whom he cived a sum of money. This was the last of the transaction between Dr. Holmes and Miss Durkee. After the transfer of the property to her, Miss Durkee was summoned to Omaha by telegraph on account of the sudden illness of her brother and she left without an oportunity to explain her unexpected departure. This, she believes, is the explanation of the theory that she was murdered. Last August Miss Durkee again went to Chicago. Holmes Durkee again went to Chicago. Holmes was out of the city and she was told by Mrs. Holmes he had gone to Philadelphia to attend to some business regarding an insurance case. Miss Durkee says she is almost sure that the name mentioned was Pitzel and that Holmes went East in behalf

ONE OF HOLMES'S SCHEMES. A Chicago Machine Company That

of Mrs. Pitzel.

Sold Rights to Agents. CHICAGO. Nov. 22.-To-day it became known that Holmes was the head of what purported to be an incorporation called the A. B. C. Copying Company, with headquarters in the Monon Building, on Dearborn street. The copying machine which Holmes sold was without merit, but the sale of territory to agents was the chief source of revenue. Holmes would advertise throughout the country and obtain a correspondence with people all over the country. Then the victim would be persuaded to visit this city, and would be ushered into an office apparently rushed with business. Finally a proposition would be made for the disposal of some State or county and a deal consummated. It is said that the State of Ohio sold for \$5,000 cash, and that an office was established in Cincinnati. Both of the Dakotas and a majority of the Western States were disposed of. A company was organized in New York, and paid \$500 per month for merely the agency in that city. Some of the States were sold as many times, it is said, as Holmes could find purchasers. Holmes had in this office two stenographers, one of whom tallied closely with the description of Miss Kate Durkee, of Omaha, and the other was unquestionably Minnie Williams.

Robbed a Corpse of Its Head. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 22.-The asserdler, that he began work in Providence with a head taken from a body partially clears up a mystery of long standing here. The authorities have just discovered that at the time during which Holmes claims to have formed his plot one of the graves at the State institution was opened and the body of the corpse supposed to be that of Caleb R. Browne, an inmate of the insane asylum, was beheaded. The body was left, but the head was never found, and the police are of the opinion that it was this head with which the swindler began his atrocious career.

Pitzel's Minnesota Scheme. MINNESOTA, Minn., Nov. 22.-C. A. Pitzel, the supposed victim of Holmes, came to Minneapolis last July and tried to float a scheme for building elevators through Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas, in which he claimed to have interested Chicago capitalists. He remained only a few weeks, and his scheme has not been heard of

INSPECTOR GARY'S VISIT. He Thinks Howard's Wife Will Be Here To-Day.

W. E. Gary, the inspector of the Fidelity Mutual Life Association, who has been prominent in the work of ferreting out the swindler Howard, was in the city a short Atime yesterday on his way from St. Louis to Philadelphia. He said his business here was simply to look after the two suits which Albert Wishard filed in the Superior Court in behalf of his company. He said if it had not been for those suits he would not have stopped nere. While in the city he called on Mrs. Rhodius, proprietor of the Circle Park Hotel, where Howard and his wife (the one who was Miss Yoke) had stopped several times. He said that he expected Mrs. Howard would arrive in this city last night or to-day, but did not give his reasons for the belief. Howard was married to Mies Yoke in Denver, Col., Jan. 17, 1894, by Rev. E. .. Wilcox, of the Fifth-avenue M. E. Church According to the story which Miss Yoke, or Mrs. Howard, told her mother, she went to Denver with Howard and Miss Minnie Williams, whom she supposed was How-ard's cousin, and while there she married Howard. Her mother had the marriage certificate, bearing the above date and the seal of Arapahoe county, Colorado. Mrs. Yoke does not know the present address of her daughter. The last letter she received was dated Montreal, Canada, Nov. 14. Mr. Gary did not say she was to arrive here from Philadelphia, but he left that impres-sion in the mind of Albert Wishard. He would talk very little, but intimated that the case was almost at an end, and sur-prising developments would soon be forth-

## GAVE THE ORDER TO FIRE.

Testimony of Lieut. Oyler in the Washington C. H. Riot Inquiry.

COLUMBUS. O., Nov. 22.-Lieutenant Oyler, who ordered the troops at Washington C. H. to fire, in accordance with the orders of Colonel Colt, in a given contingency, testified to-day, in a court of inquiry to the battering of the doors by the mob with stones and other things. "A shot fired by a person outside was followed by a cry "All together," he said. "A terrific blow opened the south door four feet, when I gave the command, 'Fire.' After one volley I gave the command, 'Cease firing.' The door at this moment was open but a few inches, having been closed considerably by the force or weight of the barricades." Neither the witness nor his men was intoxicated. They had no opportunity to get into such condition. Witness had drank a glass of beer immediately after dinner. The firing was at night. He was confident the mob was determined upon getting in. A line of soldiers outside around the building would have been weak and easily overc The witness said such defense would have been idiotic. He saw at least fifty revolvers in the crowd in the afternoon. Colone Colt and Major Speaks were not intoxicated. The persons outside did not return when the door gave way. Riot shell con-taining shot could not have been used, not being adapted to the guns of the militia.

C. E. Page, a dentist at Washington C.

H., testified that in the evening he heard the crowd warned by an officer in the window of the courtho Ex-Congressman Mills Gardner, of Washington C. H., gave a graphic description of his effort to dissuade men from breaking

in the courthouse door. They threatened Dr. Howell testified to the effect that a wounded man to whom he gave surgical attention said: "This is what I got for trying to get at the 'nigger.' William E. Cook testified to information which he had to the effect that before the riot it was decided to burn a barn to attract attention while the jail was being stormed. The fire occurred according to

programme. The court held a session to-night and heard the testimony of Sheriff Cook, of Fayette county, and others. The sheriff events at Washington C. H. Previous to the riot a number of persons asked him what he would do under certain circumstances. He said he would protect the prisoner. They replied that he would not then be re-elected sheriff. Joseph Hidy, a Washington C. H. attorney, told about a conference of attorneys railed to take measures to pacify the mob. No action was taken, as some were not in favor of interfering. J. M. McKelvy, of Washington C. H., told how he found the box of dynamite the day of the riot.

Naval Court of Inquiry. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 22.- The court of inquiry appointed by Secretary Kerbert to investigate the accident to the Cincinnati, which struck a sunken object off Execution Rock up the sound last week, convened at the Brooklyn navy yard to-day. Captain F. M. Bunce is president. Captain Henry Glass, who was in command of the cruiser at the time of the ac-cident, made a statement in which he said: "At 8 o'clock, when off Execution Rock, we struck a sunken object which I believe to be a sunken coal barge. The plates under the boilers were bent and the screw blade turned at right angles. Mr Dilling-ham was the officer of the deck and we had a pilot." He said that all known objects were cleared and the gangway rock was three hundred yards away. Other testimony will be heard to-morrow. the Cincinnati

# SHELLED BY CHINESE

GUNS OF WARSHIPS TURNED LOOSE ON JAPANESE TROOPS.

Desperate Naval Battle Between th Rival Fleets Reported in Progress at Port Arthur.

BIG BATTLE SHIP BEACHED

CHINA SAID TO BE WILLING TO PAY PAY JAPAN \$175,000,000.

Secretary Gresham's Instructions Ministers Dun and Denby Anent the Mediation Negotiations.

LONDON, Nov. 22.-A cablegram from Yokohama says: The Chinese squadron is reported to have shelled the Japanese troops marching on Port Arthur. A desperate battle between the Chinese and Japanese fleet is said to have followed. The result of the engagement is not known.

The special correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company, the only European at Port Arthur, writing from there under date of Oct. 18, describes the place as being a city of the dead. The streets are empty, and only soldiers are to be seen in the houses. The correspondent estimates that twenty thousand superior northern troops are defending Port Arthur, and that they have plenty of ammunition. He adds that the fort is impregnable if defended, and that the garrison has provisions enough to last six weeks.

A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says that the efforts of foreigners to reach wounded Chinese meet with small success The wounded Chinese mostly remain at Simenting, between New Chang and Mukden, the state of the country preventing the Chinese medical staff and the foreign volunteers from proceeding there. Wounded stragglers have reached Mukden and New Chang, and some of them have even reached Tien-Tsin, where they have been attended to. But no succor has reached the main body of the Chinese wounded. All the foreigners have left Mukden.

A portion of the road between Tien-Tsin and Peking is occupied by Hounanese troops, and this locality is becoming un pleasant for travelers. Cold weather is set-

The Catholic fathers remain at their stations in Manchuria, but, the Times dispatch adds, the Protestants have returned. The atter report that the Chinese soldiers fought most stubbornly under General Sung, and they add that if the Chinese had good leaders they would certainly repel the Jap-

A dispatch from Hiroshima says: It reported that China has intimated that she will offer to pay a war indemnity of 100, 000,000 taels, and in addition pay all the war expenses incurred by Japan.

The Attack on Port Arthur. TIEN-TSIN, Nov. 22.-Reliable informa tion received here from Port Arthur shows that the first attack of the Japanese drove in the Chinese outposts. Three other attacks were subsequently made, but in each instance the Japanese were repulsed. Heavy and incessant firing has been going on since noon Tuesday. The Japanese are landing additional troops. They warned a British vessel to clear as their fleet intended to bombard the forts Wednesday.

BY ITS OWN PETARD.

The Battle Ship Chen-Yuen Struck by a Chinese Torpedo. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.- The report that the Chinese have lost the finest and most powerful vessel of their navy-the great battle ship Chen-Yuen, which stood the brunt of the fighting at Yalu-has been confirmed. The confirmatory news came to the Navy Department in a cablegram received to-day. It states that the Chen-Yuen, in leaving Wel-Hal-Wel harbor, on the 18th inst., accidentally struck a torpedo. She was beached, but was rendered useless for lack of dock facilities. In despair at the catastrophe, the commander, Commo dore Lin, committed suicide.

The Chen-Yuen was a magnificent fighting machine, very much like our battle sh Maine. She was built in Europe in 1882 and was of 7,430 tons displacement. It would appear from the facts in the cable that the ship fell a victim to one of the torpedoes planted by the Chinese themselves to guard the entrance to Wei-Hai-Wel, which was the last of the great naval strongholds of the empire, save Port Arthur, now totterdore Lin committed suicide for he would doubtless have been decapitated as the result of his error. It is believed here that this loss has deprived the Chinese navy its offensive power. There remains the and a few lesser ironciads, but without the aid of the Chen-Yuen they would hardly dare to make an offensive campaign and probably will remain in port to assist in

## PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Instructions to Dun and Denby-China's Alleged Offer. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.-In accordance with the suggestion of Japan the State Department has notified Minister Dun, at Tokio, and Mr. Denby, at Peking, to transmit such direct offer as China may wish to make to Japan. As the cable directions were sent Tuesday, sufficient time has not yet elapsed to determine whether China will consent to make an offer direct and definite, as Japan insists must be done. An Associated Press cablegram from Japan states, however, that Ching has intimated her willingness to pay an indemnity of 100,000,000 taels, and in addition to pay all the war expenses incurred by Japan. As the war expenses reach 150,000,000 taels, the total offer of China would be 250,000,000 taels The tael is a Chinese silver coin, worth about 75 cents at the present exchange, so that the whole amount would be approximately \$175,060,000 in American money. The amount is regarded here as quite large. and it is believed arrangements between the two nations could be effected on terms providing for a smaller war indemnity. Diplomates here say that under ordinary cir-cumstances it would take some time for China to formally present its offer to Minister Denby, but owing to the fact that the Japanese are now at the walls of Port Arthur, about to make the last blow at China's greatest fortress, it is anticipated that China may hurry the negotiations to a conclusion. It is expected that Minister Denby will transmit the offer by telegraph to Tien-Tsin and Shanghai and thence by cable to Yokohama. The understanding is that China and Japan will pay the ex-penses of the American ministers incident o the negotiation. The advance on Port Arthur is regarded as having an important bearing on the peace negotiations. Lieutenant Miyoka, na-val attache of the Japanese legation here. says the advance movement has been most cautious, as the ground for forty miles around Port Arthur has been found fairly alive with powder mires, connected with electric wires to Port Arthur. Three days ago the Japanese were within a day's march of the fortress, but it was necessary to send ahead small scouting parties to pick a route away from the mines and electric wires. The regular roads could not be used for the artillery, as it would have been blown up, and, accordingly, the big guns had to be moved in circuitous routes through the woods and morass. It is regarded as likely this cautious march is now completed, and the Japanese legation is hourly expecting word that the decisive blow has been struck, though a long selge may be necessary, as the fortress has one of the strongest defenses of modern times. It is believed that a Japanese success would quickly close the peace negotiations, but that a repulse would impel China to hold

The departure of Li-Ting, the Chinese customs chief, for Japan, which is reported from Tien Tsin, is regarded by officials here as the result of Japan's demand for a direct offer from China. The Li-Ting

Smith Russell

To-night and Saturday Matinee, "PEACEFUL VALLEY." Saturday Eve.—"A POOR RELATION."

PRICES—Night; Orchestra and Side Boxes, \$1.50;
Dress Circle, \$1; Balcony (reverved), 75c; Balcony (admissi n), 50c; Gallery, 25c. Latinee—Orchestra and Side Bor a, 75c; Dress Circle, 10c; Balcony, 25c.

Thanksgiving—Lewis Morrison in "FAUST," ENGLISH'S - ALL NEXT WEEK

Beginning MONDAY NIGHT, Nov. 26, fatinees Wednesday, Thursday (Thanksgiving), and Saturday, MR. and MRS. KELLAR PRICES-Night: Gallery, 25c; balcony, 50c; dresscircle, 75c; orchestra and orchestra circle, 81 Wednesday and Saturday matinees: Lower floor, 50c

balcony, 25c. Thankagiving prices same as night. PARK Matinage Dally. PRICES-10c, 20c and 30c.

This Afternoon and To-night. The Great Scusational Comedy Drama,

The Pulse of New York Powerful company, headed by America's Brightest Soubrette. GRACIE EMMETT.

Nov. 26, 27, 28-WATSON SISTERS CO.

EMPIRE LADIES' ENTRANCE OF MATINEE at 2. TO-NIGHT at 8. HYDE'S COMEDIANS

HELENE MORA Box Office open daily, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Next Week-SAM DEVERE'S OWN CO.

- GRAND -

# LOWER MISSION BALL Tomlinson Hall

TO-NIGHT -Tickets on sale at Chas. Mayer & Co.'s, admitting one couple to lower floor, \$5: each additional lady, \$1; and to galiery, not admitting to the lower floor, 50; first two rows of

Saturday evening, Nov. 24, GRAND CONCERT by best local talent, assisted by Mrs. John T. Business Men's Lunch served to-day from 11

gallery, reserved, \$1.

mentioned in the cable is said to be Dieter should be sent as the peace envoy is ac-counted for by officials on the ground that an idemnity would probably be secured on the customs receipts of China. It has h one of Japan's contentions that she we expect to receive the customs receive the big Chinese ports in case an indewas arranged. It is said that the envoy will probably be the guest of United States Minister Dun at Tokio. Japanese officials say he will be accorded every cour-

Officials and diplomats are scanning records of Mesers. Dun and Denby to certain their ability to deal with the General Capron, who built the Japa legation in Washington, wished to se consignment of fine merino sheep to and furnished the sheep, young Dun sto look after them. He remained in J some time, and finally married a J daughter. This attached him to the Jajanese and made him a fixture there. President Arthur first appointed him as second secretary of the United States legation a Tokio. When President Cleveland's admin istration began two years ago California made an effort to secure the appointment of the minister to Japan for one of her favored sons. At an opportune time only favor he had to request that Mr. Du be promoted to minister. The request lead, but his relations with the Ja tions. Minister Denby is a lawyer of ity, who has served through three ad nator Blair, and again retained by Mr. which has not, however, prevent ing most acceptable to China.

Pennoyer on Cleveland's Rebuff. PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 22.-Governor ennoyer, speaking in reference to Japan's reply to the offer of mediation by the government, says: "I see the Japanese government has followed my example by remind-ing President Cieveland to attend to his own business. For the sake of the country the President really ought not to have al-

QUARRELED OVER THE CORPSE.

One Tragedy Led to a Second In Which an Undertaker Was Shot.

OTTAWA, Kan., Nov. 22.-Charles and Henry Lathrop, Ottawa business men, who were "out for a time" this morning, "struck" the wrong house and kicked in the doors. Charles was shot dead and Henry seriously wounded. The coroner gave the corpse to undertaker Sessions. which so coraged an opposition undertaker that he stabbed Sessions. Sessions's wound

It was the home of Mrs. Sherman, near the river, that the Lathrops tried to enter. Young Benjamin Sherman warned them to leave or he would shoot. They paid no heed and Sherman blazed away. Mrs. Lathrop wanted Miller & Chalmers, undertakers, to direct the funeral, but Clark & Sessions. having gotten possession of the body from Dr. Ewing, coroner, refused to give the body up. Hence the second tragedy.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 22.-Dean Henry L. Obetz, who has for twelve years been at the head of the homeopathic depart-ment of Michigan University, tendered his resignation to-day to the board of regents of the college. His action was in the interest of harmonizing various differences which have arisen over the control of the homeopathic department. After referring Dr. Obetz's resignation to the committee on medical department, a resolution was offered and likewise referred requesting the opinion of the board, it is deemed desirable. The object is a thorough reorganization of the homeopathic department. The board adjourned to Dec. 14.

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